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Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 77.

September 16, 1920, Temperature 77.

No. 18,365.

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1921.

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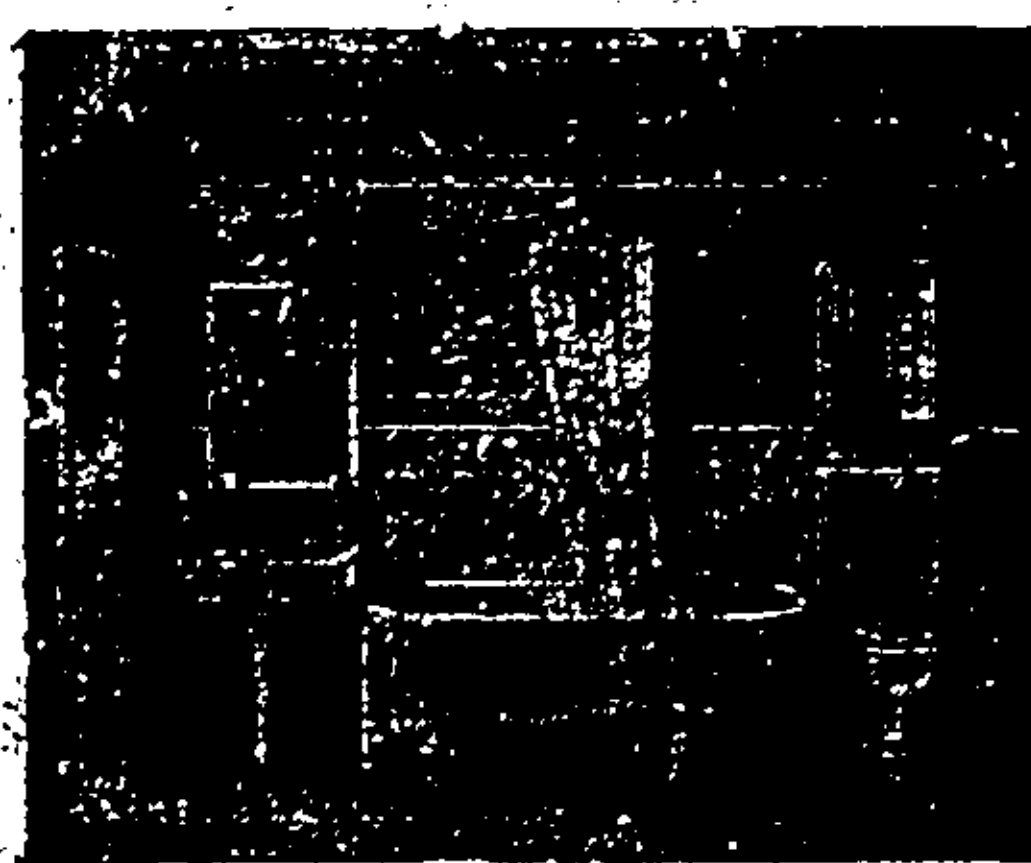


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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

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IRISH PEACE SHOCK.

PREMIER CANCELS INVERNESS CONFERENCE.

CONSIDERING FUTURE ACTION.

INDEPENDENCE CLAIM MAKES MEETING IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, September 15.

Mr. De Valera's letter has been published in Dublin. It accepts the invitation to a conference at Inverness in the terms of the closing clause of Mr. Lloyd George's letter on September 9, but reaffirms Ireland's independence as a sovereign state.

LATER

Mr. De Valera's letter says that he has no hesitation in declaring his willingness to enter a conference in the words of Mr. Lloyd George's letter cabled on September 8 to ascertain how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire can best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations. Dail Eireann has already been summoned to ratify the selection of representatives for the conference to be held at Inverness on September 20. Mr. De Valera deems it his duty to sound this final note and reaffirm that Ireland has formally declared her independence and recognises herself as a sovereign state, and only as the representatives of such state have her chosen guardians authority to act.

NEW SITUATION.

LONDON, September 15.

Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed Mr. De Valera, cancelling the conference at Inverness in view of Mr. De Valera's reiteration of the claim to negotiate as the representative of an independent sovereign state after the warning that this would make the conference impossible. The Premier is consulting his colleagues with regard to the course necessitated by the new situation.

[The Cabinet, in the course of its reply to Mr. De Valera, pointed out that the principle of government by consent of the governed, on which Mr. De Valera insisted in his last letter, was the foundation of British constitutional development, but the Cabinet could not accept as the basis of a practical conference an interpretation of that principle which would commit it to such demands as setting up a republic and reconstituting the Crown. So applied, the principle of government by consent of the governed would undermine the fabric of every democratic State and drive the civilized world back to tribalism. The reply mentioned that if Sinn Fein accepted the invitation to a conference it would be open to them to raise the subject of guarantees on any points where it might be considered that Irish freedom was prejudiced by proposals already made. The reply dwelt on the desirability of the conference at which any possible Sinn Fein proposals could be explored. It was officially announced later that the Cabinet had invited Sinn Fein to a conference at Inverness on September 20, to ascertain how the association of Ireland with the British Empire was reconcilable with Irish national aspirations.]

OUR CLEVER STATESMEN.

WANT TO CATCH FISH, BUT FISH MUST HOOK ITSELF THEIR WAY.

LONDON, September 15.

Lloyd George has telegraphed to De Valera that he informed the latter's emissaries at Inverness on the 13th that a reiteration of De Valera's claim to negotiate with the British Government as if he were the representative of an independent sovereign State would make further conference impossible. Those emissaries brought a letter to Lloyd George specifically reaffirming that claim. Mr. George asked them to warn De Valera of the very serious effect of such an attitude, and offered to consider the letter as undelivered, in order to allow De Valera time to reconsider it.

But De Valera did not accept this opportunity to reconsider. He has now published the letter in its original form. Lloyd George must according to the terms of his warning cancel the arrangements for the conference at Inverness next week, and consult his colleagues on the course of action necessitated by the new situation.

He says emphatically that the Government cannot reconsider its position, because Government acceptance of a conference on the basis of De Valera's claim would constitute an official recognition of the severance of Ireland from the Empire and of its existence as an independent republic, and it would entitle De Valera to declare, as of a right acknowledged by the Government, that in preference to association with the British Empire he would pursue a closer association by treaty with some foreign Power. There was only one answer possible to such a claim. The great concessions the Government had made to Irish feeling in order to secure a lasting settlement deserved a more generous response; but hitherto, for every advance made by the Government, Sinn Fein had not come a single step to meet them. They merely reiterated in phrases of emphatic challenge the letter and spirit of their original claim.

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

LEAGUE'S JOINT COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Geneva, September 15.

The joint committee of the Council and Assembly mentioned yesterday has been appointed. It consists of the Council members M. Hymans (Belgium), Mr. Wellington Koo (China), and Senor Quinones de Leon (Spain); and the Assembly members M. Motta (Switzerland), Mr. Van Swinderen (Netherlands), and Mr. Zahle (Denmark).

[A conflict of views arose between the Assembly and the Council as to whether Senor Alvarez or M. Descamps had been elected as judges of the International Court, as the latter obtained an absolute majority in three successive ballots. The Council, and finally the Assembly, decided that a joint committee of three members from the Assembly and three from the Council should mediate in the matter.]

LATER

The joint committee of the Council and Assembly selected Mr. Reichmann (Norway) as the final supplements a judge for the international court. All the elected judges were asked to communicate their acceptance or refusal before Sunday.

COUNTY CHIEFS.

London, September 15.

In the match England v. the Rest, the Rest won by nine wickets.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/8 7/8
To-day's opening rate 2/8 7/8

WUCHOW NEWS.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A big fire broke out along the water front at Wuchow on Tuesday, extending over nearly 1,000 yards. Over fifty houses were destroyed together with a number of boats which were burning in the river. The Standard Oil Co's tug "Eagle" was in port at the time and rendered valuable assistance, towing a pontoon warehouse, or pier, across to the south bank of the river. The local fire brigade working from a road at the back of the burning buildings, and the fire boat, from the river, eventually controlled the outbreak, though the debris continued to smoulder for some time.

NEW LIKIN DUTY.

A new likin duty came into force on Thursday. This imposes a tax of 2 cents on chickens, 20 cents a pig and \$1 on cattle shipped out of the port. The merchants view this tax with disfavour, consequently shipments to Hongkong have somewhat suffered.

H. M. CONSULATE.

Mr. Groves, from Shanghai, with Mrs. Groves, has arrived at Wuchow to take charge of the Consulate Building.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SERVICES ALTERED.

KEELING A PORT OF CALL.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has decided to include Keelung (Formosa) in the ports of call for its North American Line steamers on the eastward voyage from Hongkong to San Francisco. Toyo Kisen Kaisha's steamers will call at Keelung on route to Shanghai, following the regular ports of call after Shanghai. This schedule will be followed by the s.s. "Korea Maru" sailing September 19, and future steamers.

The s.s. "Siberia Maru" will, however, continue to sail direct from Hongkong to Shanghai and thence to Japan Ports via Dairen, while the s.s. "Persia Maru" will continue to make the voyage from Hongkong direct to Dairen as at present.

STUDENT DROWNED.

BATH THAT ENDED FATALLY.

The slightly decomposed body of a Chinese boy, aged about 11 years, clad in a blue bathing costume was found by the Water Police in the harbour off the Stonecutters bathing beach yesterday afternoon. The body was later identified as that of a student named Loh Chak Woon who had gone out to bathe with a party of schoolmates on Wednesday and failed to return. His parents made a report to the police and a search resulted in the recovery of the body.

FISHING SMACK CAPSIZES.

JUNK RESCUES THREE MEN.

A fishing junk brought into Aberdeen harbour yesterday afternoon, three members of the crew of a small fishing smack which had capsized in rough sea off Waglan. The men were clinging to the overturned vessel, greatly exhausted when they were rescued at 8 a.m. They lost all their property. Owing to the rough sea and strong wind it was impossible for the junk to tow the smack into port and she was accordingly abandoned. A police launch has gone out to save the vessel. No lives were lost.

FIGHTING IN KWANGSI.

CANTONESE STORMING WUSHUN.

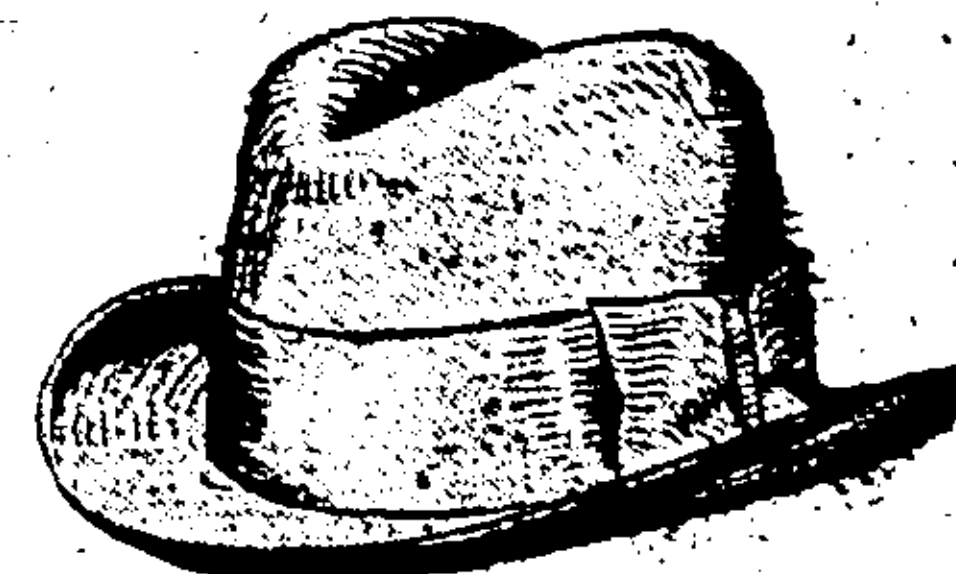
According to a report received in Canton from Shumchow, serious fighting is now taking place within 30 miles of Wushun, another city in Kwangsi still occupied by Kwangsi militarists. General Ngai Boon-ping, Commander of the Third Division of the Cantonese Army and 5,000 men are storming the city.

It is reported that the enemy troops are short of food and military supplies. Unless they surrender, General Ngai expects to capture the city very soon.

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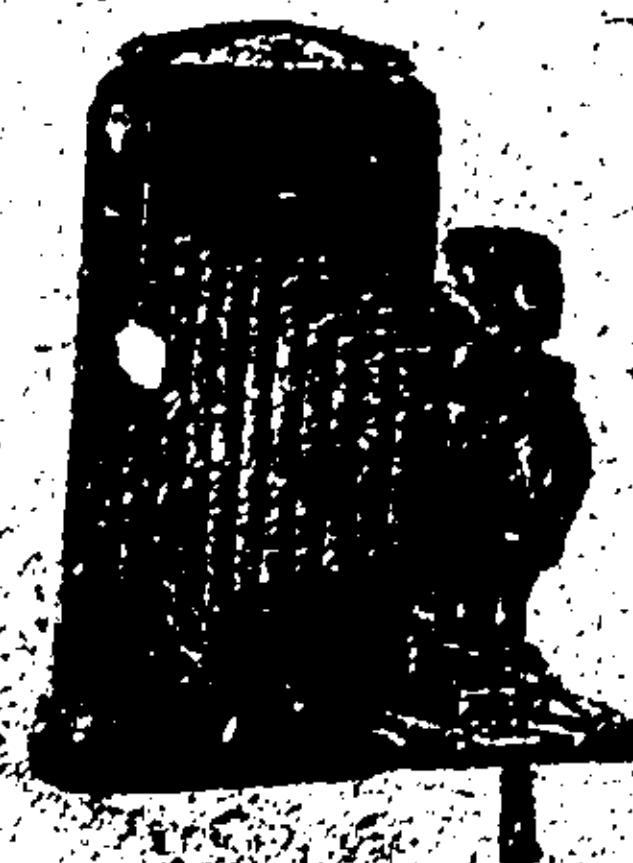
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The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1921.

TO-MORROW'S "ADVERSARIA."

Our contributor "Adversarius" has sent in some comments on a leading article by a local journalist which would inevitably entail a duel among French members of our profession. They are amusing, because couched in his own peculiar vein; but if we desired to criticise them we should say they were superfluously vigorous, too much like using a "depth charge" to kill a shrimp. It appears from his covering letter (written on paper obviously pilfered from the Seamen's Institute) that the thirly-reprobate was thinking more of the fun of the explosion than of the feelings of the shrimp. His covering letter does suggest that this reached him as an afterthought. However, we will let his letter speak for itself, by reproducing it here, without any editorial revision. Perhaps it will do what it asks us to do on his behalf, namely, mollify his victim.

"Dear Chief,—Your crazy and unreasonable demand that my address should be in by Wednesday night or Thursday morning, on the ground that your line man has gone, and that three or four coups are on the sick list, seriously cripples me in the matter of subjects. My people like variety, and Hongkong's most interesting happenings do not invariably occur during the first three days of the week. I have made most use of an article in this evening's Telegraph, which should save you the trouble of noticing it. What will probably appeal most to your social soul is that my vituperative gambols

are sure to sell more papers on Saturday. Now in return I want you, if you do not already know who wrote the Telegraph article, to find out who did, and drop him a chit, telling him not to mind. It may be some new chap who doesn't know my ways. Tell him there isn't an atom of animus in my stuff; that it is all for the fun of the thing. The first essential of a good journalist is a thick skin, tell him. Say that I am an old time follower of Isaac Walton, and mindful of his suggestion that we should handle our worms as though we loved them. If he feels the barb, let him know that 'twas lovingly shoved in, the only object a full basket. Indeed, I do love the lad, for the sublime splotch with which he jeered at your logic. He has humour. Tell him I am sure that when he has had more practice he will do that sort of thing better. Tell him to carry on. I am so tired of the namby-pamby of the others. As opponents they are hopeless, with their "we venture at the risk of seeming discourteous to deny," and their "we are obliged reluctantly to hazard the surmise." What's the matter with them? Are they hen-pecked? This Telegraph lad shapes better, seems to have some red blood in him. If only he knew something of logic! However, I deal with that in the copy herewith. What about a cheque on account? I'd like to stand the lad a drink. Tell him that too."

Thus our eccentric contributor. The "copy" referred to will be found (unexpurgated) in to-morrow's China Mail, ready about 1 p.m.

The third of the vessels to be completed by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works for the U. S. Shipping Board, the freighter "Oriental," will be launched at the yard on Monday, September 19, prior to being handed over to the Robert Dollar Company, who represent the owners.

SPECIAL CABLE.

GRUESOME DISCOVERY.

TEN HORRIBLY MUTILATED
BODIES FOUND IN CREEK.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 16.
The horribly mutilated bodies of six men and four women all Chinese were found floating in a creek at the South Gate near the International Settlement. They are believed to be the victims of a tragedy at Kiangyin. The Kiangyin Provincial Association is sparing no efforts to bring the murderers to justice.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A clean bill of health was returned for the Colony yesterday.

Canton bakers have granted their employees a 30 per cent. increase in wages under threat of a strike.

Colliding with a hawket attempting to evade arrest, a Chinese barber was thrown heavily into the gutter by the force of the impact and injured his right leg. He is now in hospital.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 3, 1921, amounted to 80,355 tons and the sales during the period, to \$5,446 tons.

Suffering from bruises alleged to have been inflicted by a man now in custody, a Chinese was yesterday afternoon admitted to the hospital. His injuries were not serious and he was soon discharged.

More than 30 houses were looted by a gang of bandits at Taihu in Samshui district on September 11. Many valuables were stolen from the villagers, and about 30 head of buffalo driven away. The bandits entered the village at midnight, and in spite of the strong defence offered by a company of local militia, soon had possession of the village. They then began a systematic pillage.

Many women in Canton are deserting domestic service and other occupations hitherto open to them to work in factories where they can easily earn fifty cents to a dollar a day. In order to give women intending to work in factories a better training, the Canton Girls' Industrial Institute, a newly organized institution partly supported by the Government and partly by private individuals, expects to open a school for teaching the necessary skill.

Dr. Sawyer, of the Rockefeller Foundation, who is now in Australia after investigating questions of public health in Siam, Java, Ceylon, India and the Federated Malay States, stated in Melbourne that he was greatly impressed with Australia's fortunate position in the control of tropical diseases. He considers that by giving careful study to the domestic problems in tropical Australia the health of women and children in such territory could be greatly improved. Dr. Sawyer has returned to Brisbane to take part in the campaign in Queensland against the hookworm.

The Blue Funnel Line had another cooie in the Shanghai Mixed Court last week on a charge of stealing from the "Glaucus" while she was stranded at Tungsha. The cooie was charged with stealing seven pieces of zinc value \$10 and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. The zinc had been stolen from one of the boilers that was under repair. Mr. Kioh, one of the officers of the ship, said they had had 33 pieces of zinc stolen besides six brass taps from the engine room. The accused said he was a garbage cooie and found the zinc in the garbage.

A traffic improvement recently effected is the removal of parking places for rickshaws from the main thoroughfares to side streets. It will be noticed that rickshaws are no longer parked on the sides of Queen's Road Central, having been removed to Duddell Street where a stand has been provided for them on one side of the street. Chairs occupy the other side. This is the first change in town. A similar arrangement is being considered for Des Voeux and Connaught Roads. In East and West Points charges have already been effected in all the busy thoroughfares.

Two fishermen were this morning charged before Magistrate Orme, at the instance of Inspector Spear, of the Water Police, with the unlawful possession on board their junk, of 470 rounds of rifle ammunition. Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for the defence and asked for a remand. Replying to the Magistrate, Inspector Spear said that the defendants had a permit to possess four rifles and 314 rounds of ammunition. The 470 rounds which formed the subject of the charge were in excess of the number allowed by the permit. Mr. Hall submitted that the case was not a serious one and asked for a fine. The Magistrate adjourned the case until to-morrow, fixing bail in the sum of \$100 for each man.



Vera Mirova Who Dances at
the Theatre Royal, on SATURDAY.

A KOWLOON FLAT.

ACTION BY LANDLORD

COURT FIXES RENT.

A flat in David's Buildings, Nathan Road, Kowloon, was the subject of an action under the Rents Ordinance heard in the Summary Court yesterday afternoon before the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood). Mr. A. J. David ("of London," who was represented by Mr. J. H. Seth, was the plaintiff and the defendant was Mr. W. P. Simpson, a tailor's assistant who occupies the flat.

The proceedings were taken under Section 13 of the Ordinance which states, in effect, that the Court may grant the landlord a rent other than the standard rent in certain cases. The plaintiff claimed a monthly rental, during the continuance of the Ordinance, of \$95, instead of \$73.80, for a top flat at 56, David's Buildings, Nathan Road, Kowloon, occupied by the defendant. The plaintiff, further set forth—the facts being agreed between the parties—that, in March, 1921, the tenant entered into a written agreement to pay \$95 for the flat for one year. When the Rents Ordinance came into force the tenant reverted to his original rent of \$73.80. Plaintiff claimed that the "fit and proper" rent was \$95 and asked the Court to fix it accordingly.

Mr. J. H. Seth, giving evidence, put in the account books of the property and gave particulars with regard to the assessment.

Appearing on behalf of the plaintiff Mr. M. H. Turner mentioned that some correspondence had taken place with regard to these flats between the Secretary of the Kowloon Residents' Association (Mr. W. Jackson) and the Colonial Secretary. The residents appealed to the Association, which took up their case. As a result, Mr. Seth had an interview with the Colonial Secretary who said the rents had shown a return of 6.4 per cent. and the increases would give 8.4 per cent. The Government did not consider that return excessive and the Government did not propose to intervene. "Of course," added Mr. Turner, "that in no way binds the Court but Mr. Turner's opinion is of value, as no doubt, he went into the question with the Public Works Department. The rents of these flats have never been raised since 1917.

The Judge: There has been a big "boom" in rents during the earlier part of this year?

Mr. Turner: We want to be allowed to charge a perfectly reasonable rent. We have been landlords who have not been charging enough, only getting 6.4 per cent. on our money.

The Judge: The important fact that Mr. Seth has elicited from his books is that the corresponding flat at No. 54, top floor, was re-let on November 1st 1920, the rent being increased from \$73.80 to \$80.

Mr. G. R. Haywood who represented the defendant, put it to Mr. Seth that, in Humphrey's Buildings, flats of rooms, with flush closets could be had for \$73.45, including rates. He asked Mr. Seth whether he knew that the rents for David's Buildings were the highest in Kowloon.

Mr. Seth: Are they?

Mr. Haywood: That is so. Do you know that H.E. the Governor made a speech in which he condemned the increases there?

The Judge: Need you go into that with the witness?

Mr. Turner: I don't agree that His Excellency's reference was to David's Buildings.

Mr. Haywood called the defendant, Mr. Wm. Philip Simpson, who said he happened to know that the rent of a flat in Humphrey's Buildings, with three rooms and the flush system was \$73.45 at the present time.

Mr. Turner: Is the third room a pantry?

Defendant: No, it is big enough to sleep in. There is a pantry and bathroom in addition to three rooms. The rent was increased by \$6.0 and then reduced to the original figure.

Mr. Turner, addressing the Judge, urged that it was dangerous to look entirely at rents without seeing what was the capital expenditure and the return. In the case quoted to the witness, no particulars of cost of land and building were available.

The Judge: Has the defendant made a counter-offer?

DR. HENRY HODGKIN.

VISIT TO HONGKONG.

Well known as the author of "The Way of the Good Physician," "Lay Religion" and other works, Dr. Henry F. Hodgkin arrived here on Wednesday from Amoy and a joint committee under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Victoria is making arrangements in connection with his visit.

Dr. Hodgkin belongs to the Society of Friends and on behalf of that body he served as a medical missionary in West China for some years. Afterwards he became Secretary to the Friends' mission. At present he is on a tour of the large centres in China where, by lectures and conferences, he is dealing with problems of social reconstruction and international relationships. During and since the war Dr. Hodgkin has had a great deal to do with relief work and he is now Treasurer of the World Alliance of churches formed in the interests of international goodwill. Last year he won the \$200 Walker Prize awarded by the University of St. Andrews for an essay on "Spiritual Reconstruction as the basis of World Regeneration."

While in Hongkong Dr. Hodgkin will attend conferences at St. Paul's College and will visit the Y. M. C. A. On Sunday morning he will be present at both morning and evening services at the Union Church. He is to visit Canton but will return to Hongkong again on about Oct. 5 when it is hoped that his further engagements will include at least one public lecture of a general character.

NINE STOWAWAYS.

NO WORK IN SINGAPORE.

Magistrate Orme had before him this morning nine Chinese charged with having stowed away from Singapore by the s.s. "Laisang."

Inspector Spear said that when the ship arrived in port yesterday morning, the defendants were found hiding in the No. 3 hold.

The defendants all admitted stowing away. They said that owing to the rubber slump they could not find work and were starving in Singapore.

The Magistrate passed sentence of one month each.

Mr. Turner: The defendant has entered into a lease at \$95. Of course, it does not matter now; he gets out of it under the Ordinance. He went on paying that rent until the Ordinance came in.

The Judge again inquired as to a counter-offer and Mr. Turner said Mr. Haywood offered to pay ten per cent. increase as he came into Court. He did not know if it was meant seriously but he refused it, absolutely.

Mr. Haywood said he had meant it seriously. Addressing the Judge, Mr. Haywood submitted that, for the purpose of the Rents Ordinance, it did not matter a bit what the return was on the capital outlay—whether it was 1 per cent. or 100 per cent. The Ordinance was passed to secure a fair rent for the tenant, and the fair rent, in this case, would be no more than \$73.80.

The Puisne Judge remarked that this was the first case under Section 13 which had been fought out to a finish. It seemed to him that, in this particular case, the point at issue was fixed, finally, by the rent which was arranged between the same landlord and the tenant of the corresponding flat in the adjoining tenement. This was fixed on November 1, 1920, at \$80 a month. That was a clear rent in 10/6 the same amount as the "fit and proper" rent in this case. In other cases where there was not this guide, it might be necessary to go into questions of comparative return on capital, but here he fixed the sum named as the rent to be paid.

Mr. Turner: Your Lordship happens to have picked out the very lowest rent in the building.

The Judge also observed that, as the rent fixed was lower than that demanded by the plaintiff, but higher than that offered by the defendant, he ruled that each party should pay its own costs.

SPORT.

LAWN BOWLS.

SHANGHAI B'AT K.E.G.C.

The Shanghai Interport Bowls team played their second trial match at Kowloon yesterday afternoon when they were the guests of the Bowling Green Club. There was a good attendance of enthusiasts of the game.

The Shanghai team was re-organized, and the result of the game justified the changes. The local side played a serviceable side, although it was not the best at their command, and gave the visitors a close game losing by 21-15.

The teams turned out as follows:—Shanghai—S. Marks, H. Landers, J. Shaw and G. McAlester (skip). Bowling Club—W. Hedley, C. Atkinson, G. Gray and W. Russell (skip).

Playing on a fast green, the visitors went ahead and took the first four heads for 2, 2, 1, and 1, respectively. In the 5th head, the Club reduced the lead by 3 points and with the next head the scores were equal. The Club led by 1 point in the 7th, Shanghai equalised in the 8th and taking the next four, led by 7 points. They lost two points in the 13th and 14th heads, but asserted themselves in the next and scored 4 again doubling the Club's score, 18-9.

The Club scored 2 in the 16th, lost 1 in the 17th and scored another point in the 18th. Shanghai took the 19th for 2 and the scores were 21-12 in their favour. The Club played all their knew in the last two heads and although they took both, they added only 3 points to their score and lost by 6.

Shanghai played hard for their win and fully deserved it. They were very much at home on the fast green and "picked up" faster than the locals who were off their game. But for their No. 3, Atkinson, the Club would have suffered heavier defeat.

Mr. R. Lapsley had charge of the game and Messrs. J. O. McLaggan (Kowloon) and J. Keefe (Shanghai) were the scorers.

At the conclusion of the game Mr. David Keith (the Vice-President of the Club) expressed thanks to the visitors for the very pleasant game they had given them and extended a very hearty welcome to visit the Club at any time. He trusted their stay in the Colony would be a very pleasant one.

Mr. Keith called for three hearty cheers for the Shanghai players and these having been enthusiastically given Mr. McAlester returned thanks. He hoped that before leaving they would have another opportunity of meeting the Club. He was pleased that they had won because it evened up their defeat of the previous day.

The Shanghai players having given three hearty cheers and a "tiger" for the local team, the proceedings terminated.

THE SCORES.

The full scores were as under:

No.	SHANGHAI	Shots	Total	K.E.G.C.	Shots	Total
1	2	2	4	—	—	—
2	2	2	4	—	—	—
3	1	5	6	—	—	—
4	1	6	7	—	—	—
5	—	6	6	3	3	6
6	—	6	6	3	6	9
7	—	6	6	1	7	8
8	1	7	8	—	—	—
9	1	9	10	—	—	—
10	1	11	12	—	—	—
11	2	11	13	—	—	—
12	3	14	17	—	—	—
13	—	14	14	1	8	9
14	—	14	14	1	9	10
15	4	18	22	—	—	—
16	—	18	18	2	11	13
17	1	19	20	—	—	—
18	—	19	19	1	12	13
19	2	21	23	—	—	—
20	—	21	21	2	14	16
21	—	21	21	1	15	16

This afternoon Shanghai will be the guests of Tai-koo.

WATER POLO.

NO GAME YESTERDAY.

The matches scheduled for yesterday evening, in connection with the Hongkong Water Polo League were not played. The "Fogfrogs" arrived in harbour late and their match with the Lusitano had to be postponed. The other match—V.R.C. v. U.A.C., was by mutual arrangement, put off until the night after this evening.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The other games fixed for to-day are—

5.15 p.m.—Wills v. R.G.A.

5.45 p.m.—"Tamar" v. "Foxglove."

LEAGUE TABLE.

(Up to September 14.)

	Goals
P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.	
V.R.C.	8 8 0 0 80 4 16
United	8 7 0 1 42 8 14
Lusitano	8 6 0 2 37 16 12
R.G.A.	8 4 0 4 46 28 8
Wills	7 1 0 6 31 32 2
"Tamar"	7 1 0 6 7 61 2
"Foxglove"	8 0 0 8 4 77 0

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

A RE you suffering from chronic diarrhoea? It is a very common complaint, and one which is often overlooked. It is caused by a variety of factors, and it is important to get it treated as soon as possible. The best treatment is to take a course of "Chronic Diarrhoea" capsules, which will cure you in a few days. For more information, write to the manufacturer, Dr. J. H. Smith, 10, St. James's Street, London, W.C.2.

HOAX LEAGUE.

MR. ALLEN UPWARD'S MEMOIRS.

MARCH THROUGH A GERMAN FORCE.

"The thinnest of incognitos," as he himself describes it, cannot wholly conceal from the public Mr. Allen Upward's authorship of his lively, modest, and entertaining memoirs, "Some Personalities," by "201631," published Murray, 15s. net.) The book is full of good things, and incidentally tells the story of a most adventurous life.

The author began his career in the Irish Civil Service, which entrusted him with the compilation of statistics. Most of the work I had to do appeared to me a waste of time and stationery. I began badly with the invention of a new method of checking the figures, which effected a saving of time with an increase of accuracy. This brought me a reproof from my superior official and an order to return to the old-fashioned way.

He "got his own back" when returns of butter, poultry, and eggs were compiled from figures which depended on the taste and fancy of the constabulary.

I was malicious enough to compare the total of poultry with the total of eggs in one district, and to draw my chief's attention to the surprising fact thereby disclosed, that every cock, hen, and chicken in that part of Ireland had laid six eggs a day for an entire twelvemonth.

This finished the return.

"CHINESE SLAVERY."

He joined the Greeks in their war of 1897 with Turkey, which was a comparatively bloodless business, ended by the rout of the Greeks and a revolution, whereupon he demobilised himself automatically. A graver episode was his interchange of letters with Mommsen, the famous German historian, to whom he wrote suggesting a league of Germany, the United States, and Britain for the protection of Europe against the Slav. Mommsen's reply was blunt: "He told me there could be no co-operation between England and Germany for any such common purpose until they had fought each other for the mastery. I recollect one striking phrase: 'The bull and the bear must come to grips.'"

Though he was the inventor of the Liberal election cry "Chinese slavery," as he tells the world unashamedly, he was no lover of Socialism. One of his many quaint fancies was to write a burlesque on the Socialist millennium.

He was bold enough to tell the Liberal Party in the crisis with the House of Lords in 1910 that they had no majority in the country and to denounce them for wanting to do nothing.

except close the public houses and the racetracks and the football grounds as in the good old days of the Commonwealth.

HAUNTED HOUSE HOAX.

With one other friend he formed the International Hoax League, out of which he contrived to get a good deal of amusement. The league invented a haunted house, Forham Hall, with a room which had an enchanted key, instantly brought back by Queen Elizabeth when it was removed by human hands; and many earnest psychical researchers came down to investigate the mystery.

Another of his creations was the Guild of the Luscious Nectarine, "which aroused the darkest suspicions in the mind of Henry Labouchere." He tells a good story of King Edward VII at a date when he was Prince of Wales.

His Royal Highness was known among his courtiers by a nickname unknown to his mistress. One night a youth looking round the billiard room, and not seeing the Prince, who was just behind him, asked, "Where is—?" His host stepped forward and blandly inquired, "Who is—?" I forget the rest.

ADVENTURE WITH GERMANS.

Then on his article-writing and jesting the war came down with a crash, and "not being eligible to serve England," he decided to try Belgium, wearing a Scoutmaster's uniform. There he had one disconcerting adventure. En route from Brussels to Antwerp, he came on a party of soldiers whom he took at first for British.

I went up to the nearest with a friendly smile and pronounced the word "English." He stared at me without comprehension, and pointed to an officer on horseback who had stopped a Belgian cart just beyond. I marched up to the officer, still supposing I was among my fellow-countrymen, and gave him the Scout salute, as required by our regulations. He very politely drew his horse out of the way, and motioned to us to proceed.

A little farther on the author learnt he had marched straight through a German force, himself in uniform and ostentatiously displaying the Union Jack. Why they did not touch him remains a complete mystery, but there were other such episodes in those early days of the war.

A Chinese youth was this morning sentenced by Magistrate Lapsley to two months' hard labour on a charge of being a rogue and a vagabond. Accused was found by a detective in the small hours of the morning trying to look at a big box of matches in a window at the back of a house in Kau U-Pong.

RENTS' ORDINANCE.

FIRST APPEAL BEARD.

"REASONABLY EQUIVALENT."

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Sitting as an Appeal Court this morning the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Gompertz) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) heard an appeal against a judgment delivered by the latter in a Rents' Ordinance case on September 1.

The case was one in which the Tai Tung firm tried to secure the ejection of the Fook Tung firm from premises owned by the former at No. 93, Connaught Road West. After he had refused to non-suit the plaintiffs the Puisne Judge held that the plaintiffs had shown that alternative premises "reasonably equivalent in all respects" were available for the defendants in the plaintiffs' favour.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by D. Alabaster and Mason) appeared this morning to support the appeal on behalf of the defendants in the original action and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Johnson, Stokes and Master) opposed it.

The appeal was based on the following four grounds:—

(1) That his Honour the Judge was wrong in deciding that there was a case for the appellants (defendants) to answer as it had not been proved at the end of the respondents' (plaintiffs') case that the alleged alternative accommodation was reasonably equivalent in all respects.

(2) That his Honour the Judge was wrong in deciding on suspicion of accommodation was available to the appellants (defendants) on the date of the judgment.

(3) That the decision that the said accommodation was reasonably equivalent was against the weight of the evidence.

(4) That the decision that the said accommodation was available to the appellants (defendants) on the date of the judgment was against the weight of evidence.

THE APPELLANT'S CASE.—Arguing on the first ground—that the plaintiffs should have been non-sued, Mr. Alabaster urged that under the section relating to the proceedings the Court must be satisfied (a) that the alternative premises were reasonably equivalent in all respects and (b) that the premises were available on the date of the judgment.

The whole scope of the Ordinance, Mr. Alabaster contended, was to restrict the right of the landlord to recover possession. Counsel quoted decisions under a similar Act at home in support of his contention that there must be positive evidence that reasonably equivalent accommodation was then available.

The Acting Chief Justice observed that there was no doubt about the onus of proof.

Briefly narrating the facts Mr. Alabaster said that the premises sought to be recovered were at 93, Connaught Road Central and the alternative accommodation suggested by the plaintiffs was at 96, Des Voeux Road West. Both parties were firm doing or intending to do the same class of business—that generally described as Californian merchants. The defendants had been established for some years and the plaintiff's business was still in process of formation. The evidence that they offered the defendants the alternative accommodation but that it was the other way about, the defendants having offered the plaintiffs the accommodation.

There were certain facts, counsel went on to point out, from which the Court might draw its own conclusions. The alternative premises were rejected by both parties—otherwise the action would never have been brought. If in the opinion of the defendants the alternative premises had been reasonably equivalent in all respects they would have gone there.

The Acting Chief Justice pointed out that even if the premises were in all respects equivalent, the old firm might say that their goodwill had attached to their premises and that they did not want the bother of moving.

Mr. Alabaster said that if the accommodation was a place where it was found more difficult to do business and where the goodwill of the business was lost it could not be said to be equivalent in all respects. Actually the only sense in which the two places were equivalent was that they were both four-story buildings.

Mr. Alabaster read to the Court the Puisne Judge's notes of the evidence taken at the hearing. He agreed with the Acting Chief Justice's summing up of the evidence as showing that of the alternative premises carried a cheaper rental, were further from the sea and that it was not easy for trucks to go in and out. Counsel held that as a matter of law, the plaintiffs should have been non-sued. On the authorities judgment should, he submitted, have been entered for the defendants, because it was impossible to say on the plaintiff's evidence that, if the case had stopped there, a jury could reasonably find that these premises were really suitable and reasonably equivalent in all respects.

The Acting Chief Justice: Did you, the defendants, not tender these premises to the plaintiffs thereby

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT DO OUR READERS SAY?

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—Ought we to muzzle our legislators? appeared on your placards last night.

May the real placards show "we ought to muzzle Reuter?"

Last week Reuter gave us worthless information about the reception of a person called "Charlie" Chaplin in England, and now we are being treated to a disgusting details of a sordid story in which another "film artist" occupies a prominent position. If Reuter cannot be muzzled cannot we refrain from repeating what his morbid fancy leads him to send to you.

Yours faithfully,

W. W. J.

September 16, 1921.

A SPORTING OFFER.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—Having recently spent several enjoyable evenings at the V.R.C. Swimming Pools, I would like to show my appreciation by presenting a couple of prizes for the forthcoming sports to be held on the 28th, 29th, 30th & 1st inst.

I think the youngsters should be given more encouragement, and would suggest the following events:—

One length (scratch) for boys 10 and under.

One length (scratch) for girls 12 and under.

Should this meet with the approval of the V.R.C. Committee, I shall be glad to forward you the prizes for delivery to them.

Yours, etc.,

"AN OLD TIMER."

Hongkong, September 16, 1921.

holding them as reasonably fit for that sort of business?

Mr. Alabaster: The premises were offered by the defendants with the idea that they might suit the plaintiffs. They thought the cheaper rent might attract them. I submit the only inference to be drawn was that nobody wanted to go there.

Discussing the other points Mr. Alabaster said it had to be assumed that the landlord of the alternative premises was willing to let them. At most it could only be found on the evidence that the premises were available for the space of one day and that they ceased to be available when they were rejected.

MR. JENKIN'S REPLY.

In his address on behalf of the respondents Mr. Jenkin contended that the judgment was right on the first point for the reason that the judge, in finding that the alternative premises were reasonably equivalent, had properly appreciated the intention of the legislature in passing this Ordinance and the decisions of the home Courts in so far as they were a guide to the manner in which this ordinance should be interpreted.

Discussing Mr. Alabaster's first point, Mr. Jenkin said that before it could be discussed whether alternative accommodation was reasonably equivalent it was necessary to ascertain what alternative accommodation had to be provided within the meaning of the Ordinance. This Ordinance obviously and most clearly dealt entirely with human habitation and with premises required for that purpose. It was not concerned in any sense with business premises and in that respect was "as nearly as no matter" in accordance with the early rent restriction Acts of the Imperial Parliament which commenced in the year 1915. The earlier acts at home dealt entirely with dwelling house accommodation and it was not until later on, in the year 1920, that the provisions of these Acts were made to apply in any sense to premises used for business purposes. It was held under the earlier Acts that the alternative accommodation which was intended by the legislature was alternative accommodation of a dwelling house character only and that if the person whom it was proposed to evict was actually using the premises in part as a shop or for any other business purpose that it was not incumbent upon the Court to inquire as to whether or not the proposed alternative accommodation provided sufficient accommodation for shop or business purposes.

Our Ordinance, Mr. Jenkin urged, was intended to apply to domestic dwellings solely and the whole of Mr. Alabaster's argument had spoken of the alternative premises entirely as a shop. The evidence showed, Mr. Jenkin maintained, that as a residence the alternative accommodation was equivalent in every respect. The only argument put forward in support of the contention that the premises were not equivalent was that they were not equivalent for business purposes. If such considerations were to weigh with the judge it would, counsel pointed out, restrict the possibility of ever being able to prove that alternative accommodation was equivalent because tenants would be able to furnish all sorts of flimsy pretexts for showing that it was not.

The case is proceeding.

HONGKONG DOCK.

FIRST OIL TANKER BUILT IN CHINA.

LAUNCH FROM NEW SHIPYARD.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., will launch the "Paludina," from their new Shipbuilding Yard at 245 on Saturday, afternoon, September 24.

This is one of the four 8,400 tons d.w. bulk oil carriers they are building for the Anglo Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd. and will be the first oil tanker to be built in China, and incidentally the first vessel to take the water from their new Shipyard.

The dimensions are as follows:—

Length between perpendiculars..... 412' 0"

Breadth..... 53' 5"

Depth Moulded..... 31' 0"

ODDS AND ENDS.

MANINLY SCISSORS LOOT.

Premature.

The incident at Peking recently in which Mr. Bertrand Russell figured, and scored rather neatly off journalists who desired to interview him after erroneously announcing his death, reminds one that he is one of a growing number of people who have read their own obituary notices. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, who was on the torpedoed "Persia," and who visited Penang a few years ago, is one. M. Andre Messager, the composer is the latest to join those who have been "more or less privileged" to collect their obituary announcements, and a recent victim was Lord Desborough, who read many eulogies in December. Mark Twain's was the classic rebuff, but Mr. Baring-Gould was able to correct with a light touch an alarming "anticipation," and Mr. G.K. Burgin informed the editor of the paper which referred to his "death" that although he lived by the pen he hardly expected to be slain by it.

Life Saving Invention.

The familiar breeches buoy has been instrumental in saving many lives where vessels have been stranded but the difficulty in getting a line from the ship to shore has sometimes proved disastrous. A new line carrying buoy, the invention of W. S. Crouch, which recently passed a successful test, is expected to go far toward overcoming this difficulty.

Thrown from a stranded vessel, the Crouch buoy will naturally be blown toward shore by the same force of wind, or by the wind, or by the tide, that caused the ship's predicament, the small line inside unwinding as it drifts shoreward. At night a small light on the buoy points out its position to those on shore and aboard the ship. It can also be used in carrying ship's papers, manifests and other valuables, for marking the location of sunken vessels, and as a life preserver, for which purpose small rope loops are attached to it.

Last Of The Weavers.

The last London colony of the descendants of those Huguenot refugees who settled as weavers in Spitalfields after Louis XIV's Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, consists of some half a dozen houses in Alma-road, off Green-street, Bethnal Green. Outside No. 42 is the sign of a spindle—the last of its kind for these are the only weaving "shops" that have survived the local demolitions and improvements of the last fifty years.

Mr. G. Poyton, conducting through his workrooms on the first floor of No. 44, said that business was not what it used to be. "It's all pure silk that we use here," he said, "and many of the public are content with the artificial stuff. Then," he added, "weaving is too monotonous to appeal to the young people nowadays." The children of weavers have forsaken their fathers' craft in favour of the costermongering that is Bethnal Green's staple industry.

"Punch's" Jokes.

The genesis of Mr. Punch's celebrated witicism of "Bang was sixpence" and "Advice to those about to marry," it has been stated, the following personages have been said to be responsible for the latter: (1) a policeman at Glasgow, (2) a bricklayer, of Edinburgh, (3) a railway official at Perth, (4) a compositor at Dundee, (5) a hotel-keeper at Inverness, and (6) a "Free Press" reporter at Aberdeen.

The fact is, writes the editor of the "Glasgow Herald," that the only time the jest was fathered on these estimable persons was in a humorous story in "Hood's Comic Annual" of the late '80's. The author of the story, the late Mr. A. Dewar Willcock, editor of the "Glasgow Weekly Herald," described how a commercial traveller set out to solve the mystery of a paragraph sources that the six persons mentioned were the actual criminals. The investigator, however, ultimately discovered that the Glasgow policeman had gone to China, the Edinburgh bricklayer to Chicago, and the railway official to Burma; that the Dundee compositor had drowned himself in a jar of marmalade, and that the Inverness hotel-keeper had gone into bankruptcy Court, and the "Free Press" reporter to the devil. Finally he met a man who proudly confessed to having written the joke, and he there and then slew him as a warning to other people.

GENERAL ITEMS.

In 1920, in England and Wales, 42,545 persons died from tuberculosis; in Scotland, 6,012. The figures for 1919 were 46,312 and 6,326 respectively.

"I was sober," said a man charged at Wealdstone, Middlesex, with drunkenness. "They refused to let me see a doctor although I asked exactly 89 times."

Earl Haig has presented to a new Masonic lodge at Windygates, Five, which has been named after him, the sword which he carried during the greater part of the war.

As the outcome of recent events, it has been decided to start a victorious campaign to clear Home racecourses of the horde of ruffians who have been victimising the public and the bookmakers.

A telegram from Paris states that three police inspectors carried to the Palais de Justice, at Versailles, ten large boxes containing 5,000 documents, which form the police dossier in the Landru case.

The number of vipers in the Bernese Alps is causing considerable alarm. Several fatal bites have been inflicted, and tourists intending to visit the region are warned to be careful where they walk.

Apples almost reaped by the sun have been plucked from trees, according to Dr. Baud, at Landorf, near Koniz, Switzerland, where the heat has been intense for the past few weeks. The apples look and taste as if they had been placed in a hot oven.

At Westminster County Court, when a French dressmaker's fitter was sued for breach of contract, it was complained by the defendant that in the time of the firm she had used their material to make a pair of pyjamas for a male employee. This she denied.

A woman who, rushed into the Northampton General Hospital greatly agitated declared that she had swallowed her false teeth and was suffering great internal pain. She had the appearance of having a high temperature and the X-rays apparatus was prepared but before it was used, the missing teeth were found in the overalls which the woman was wearing.

A Lancashire woman adopted a novel method of obtaining a pair of boots. Going into a bootmaker's shop in Matherwell she managed to shop in a left-footed boot in her apron and left the shop without making a purchase. Proceeding to Hamilton she entered a shop belonging to the same firm and by the same means was able to obtain a boot for the right foot. When prosecuted she pleaded guilty and sentence was deferred.

Mr. H. C. R. Norton, has passed his examination as second mate (S.S.)

Particulars are given in our advertising columns of a sale Messrs. Lammet Bros. will conduct tomorrow.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Cargo from the s.s. "Korea Maru" not cleared by Sept. 13 will be subject to rent. Damaged cargo will be examined on Sept. 20 at 11 a.m. Agents, Toyoko Kisen Kaisha.

Cargo from the s.s. "Iyo Maru" not cleared by Sept. 21 will be subject to rent. Damaged cargo will be examined on Tuesday and Friday. Agents, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The C.P.O.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Japan," will sail twice at Noon on Tues. & Thurs. for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C. via Shanghai (Wooosung), Nagasaki, Kobe, Shimizu and Yokohama.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

Contains all the News of the Week.

PRICE 25c. PER COPY.

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NOTICES.

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'CELLO
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S.S. "TITANIC" MARUWednesday, 15th Oct.

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S.S. "TITANIC" MARUFriday, 14th Oct.

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AMAKUSA MARUSunday, 18th Sept.

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S.S. "CITY OF ADELPHI"Via Suez Canal1st Nov.

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Hong Kong, April 1, 1921.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STAMERS	TO
HONGKONG, KANTON & HAIPHONG	KAIFONG	To-morrow 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YUANG	Sept. 18, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & KANGKOR	HANYANG	Sept. 20, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SZECHUANG	Sept. 22, at 10 a.m.
NEWCHANG AND TIENTSIN	CHIEKIANG	Sept. 24, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	NANCHOW	Sept. 26, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHUNYANG	Sept. 28, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	CHUNYANG	Sept. 30, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHUNYANG	Oct. 2, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	CHUNYANG	Oct. 4, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHUNYANG	Oct. 6, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	CHUNYANG	Oct. 8, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHUNYANG	Oct. 10, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	CHUNYANG	Oct. 12, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHUNYANG	Oct. 14, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	CHUNYANG	Oct. 16, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHUNYANG	Oct. 18, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	CHUNYANG	Oct. 20, at 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	CHUNYANG	Nov. 1, at 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	CHUNYANG	Nov. 5, at 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	CHUNYANG	Nov. 25, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHUNYANG	Nov. 27, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	CHUNYANG	Nov. 29, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHUNYANG	Dec. 1, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	CHUNYANG	Dec. 3, at 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI	CHUNYANG	Dec. 29, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	CHUNYANG	Dec. 31, at 10 a.m.

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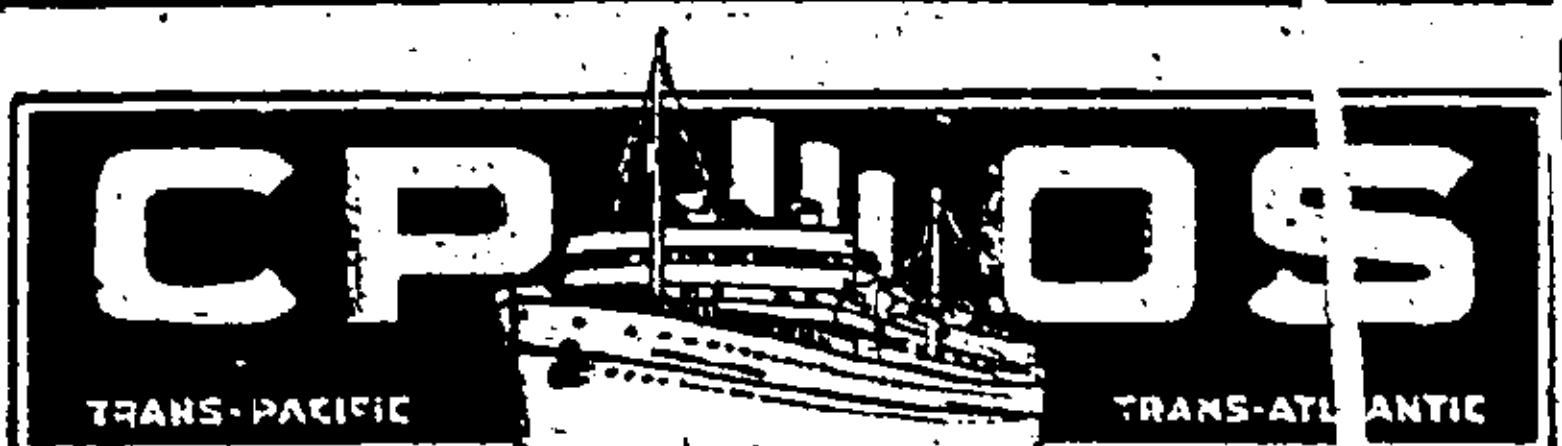
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FUTURE OF SCIENCE.

LONDON, September 15th. The British Association has counted one of its most memorable gatherings at Edinburgh, and will meet in Hull in 1922, in Liverpool in 1923, and, probably, in Canada in 1924.

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FRUITS

GRAPE FRUIT30 cts. each.

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SHIPPING.

DECK CARGOES.

MARITIME LAW COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report which has just been presented to the Maritime Law Committee for presentation to the conference of the International Law Association, at the Hague at the end of August, is a document of international importance, says the *Journal of Commerce* just to hand. The Deck Cargoes Sub-Committee, which is responsible for the report, has dealt at some length with a subject, which has attracted the attention of shipowners and Governments of the various maritime nations for many years past, and although marked differences of opinion have arisen which will not be reconciled by this report, it is recognized even by those who differ as to the regulations which should be in force that all nations are aiming at the same objective, which is the greater safety of ships and their crews. Whatever may be done at the Hague conference it can at least be claimed that British regulations have given a good lead in regard to the proportions which should be observed in the carrying of timber deck cargoes. British law prohibits deck cargoes of a heavy character being carried under victor conditions, but it has not been deemed necessary to legislate for summer passages, or to impose restrictions even in winter on deck cargoes of light weight. It is desirable that these facts should be in mind in discussing the suggestions made in the report of the Deck Cargoes Sub-Committee. The report, as it happens, has an appendix which sets out the British regulations for the carriage of deck cargoes for wood goods in winter, and it is known, of course, that British-built vessels have been specially designed for carrying heavy timber on deck as well as for light loads. Our shipowners and shipbuilders are fully alive to the importance of the subject.

It is for some reasons a pity that the work done by the Load Line Committee in the year 1915 in the investigation of this subject was to a considerable extent conducted behind closed doors. It is known that the members of the Committee inspected vessels and took evidence and analysed the records of casualties to vessels carrying deck cargoes, and gave consideration to the question of a special load line for timber vessels. They were not able to agree with the practice of a special load line for timber such as is provided for in regulations issued by the Netherlands, Norwegian, and Russian Governments. Their point of view was that, whilst in the case of vessels specially constructed or fitted for the carriage of wood cargoes it may be possible to allow deep loading, yet in the great majority of cases the carriage of deck cargoes of wood goods must increase navigation risks, and in any event there must be considerable difficulty in enforcing regulations. They, therefore, refrain

from making any recommendation for the assignment of a special timber load line, and, acting on their advice, the Board of Trade Committee, although deciding to frame new regulations, did not greatly alter their old practice. It is admitted, however, that no evil effects resulted from the relaxation of the British restrictions on wood cargoes during the war period, and it is not surprising to learn that, although the Board of Trade still desire to give effect to the new regulations based on the investigation made by the Load Line Committee, they are delaying action pending the Hague Conference.

For these and other reasons the Deck Cargoes Sub-Committee has refrained from any attempt to solve the difficult questions of shipbuilding, stowage, and trade which are involved in this question. The Committee recognize the desirability of getting rid of the divergencies of law which exist, and the need of reaching international agreement. It is pointed out that even in regard to the principle which should underlie legislation there are strong differences of opinion. Some of the interests affected would prefer to see absolute regulations restricting the height and weight of cargoes. This is a view shared by underwriters and by labour unions. On the other hand many shipbuilders, shipowners, and ship brokers are in favour of the certification of vessels as fit for the carriage of deck loads and a special freeboard. The attitude of underwriters must naturally be received with respect, and there appears to be no doubt that the majority of British underwriters, and many American and German underwriters, favour the adoption of regulations of the kind which Britain has imposed. Faced with this very considerable conflict of opinion the Deck Cargoes Sub-Committee suggests that all ships which carry deck cargoes exceeding 5 per cent. of their total deadweight capacity should be certified as fit to carry such cargoes, and that as far as possible the various maritime States should agree upon a uniform system of issuing such certificates. Further, it is suggested that international expert opinion should be called in to decide whether it would be possible to arrange either a uniform system of fixing a special load line or definite regulations restricting height and weight of deck cargoes. The definite opinion is expressed that the British regulations with regard to light wood cargoes could be modified with advantage. At the present time practically no restrictions are imposed by the United States, France, Belgium, while in Holland and Norway and in Germany there are no restrictions in regard to foreign ships. The countries where regulations are imposed restricting the height and weight of deck cargoes are Great Britain and Spain. Special freeboards are assigned to national ships in Norway and Germany, and a system of special certification for national ships has been adopted by Holland. These are the main features of the situation which will be laid before the Hague

Conference by the Maritime Law Committee, and it is hoped that a way out of the present confusion of rules and regulations may be possible.

AMERICAN SHIPPING BOARD.

EXPENSES TO BE REDUCED.

The request of the chairman (Mr. Lasker) of the United States Shipping Board for \$25,000,000 for expenses until the end of the year was rejected by the Financial Committee of the House of Representatives, who recommended instead \$12,125,000. The committee made radical reductions on the ground that the costs would be much less during the next fiscal year, and recommended numerous economies, such as the immediate reduction of the Board's employees in Europe from 300 or 400 to twenty or thirty. In his protest Mr. Lasker declared that if the merchant marine was not maintained the Government would kill the army, and might as well destroy the navy, because America could never transport an army and supplies overseas. "We have expanded into a new era in America," said Mr. Lasker, "and we have got to be the dominant world nation. Great Britain, Holland, and Scandinavia will lend us boats now in hard times, but when trade improves they will have no boats to spare." Mr. Lasker pleaded to Congress to save America's merchant fleet now, so that it might be prepared when the country's foreign trade was ready to expand.

SALVAGE.

RECENT DECISIONS OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

Under the heading "All this is New in Marine Law" *Pacific Ports* gives a review of recent decisions of United States Courts on various suits, from which the following is selected, viz:— "Salvage is not due a crew for floating their vessel when it stands before the end of the voyage if she was not abandoned, and if their duties, though long and arduous, were not attended with danger or hardship." "By rendering such a service to the 'Marconia' her crew enabled her to complete her voyage. They worked overtime, but were paid extra for it. The court denied any salvage award, evidently on the theory that salvage is given to induce the rendition of services which the salvors are under no obligation to perform. As Judge Hand put it, in concluding the court's opinion:— "To make an award in the case at bar I must hold that, whenever a ship is upon a strand, the duties of the crew are at an end, and that they are not obliged, by virtue of their duties as such, to do their utmost to lighten her, so that she may proceed upon her voyage."

GENERAL NOTES.

The Melbourne High Court of Justice upheld the validity of the Australian Navigation Act except in its applicability to trade within a single state.

After a record passage since being converted into an oil-burner, the White Star liner 'Olympic' arrived in New York in five days, eighteen hours, eighteen minutes, covering the 3,055 miles at an average speed of 22.09 knots. It is estimated that the vessel would have arrived four hours earlier if she had not been delayed at Cherbourg embarking so many passengers and mails.

The recent statement by the chairman of the United States Shipping Board that the expenditures of the Board for the year ended June 30, 1921, had exceeded the operating income by \$80,000,000 dollars is certainly startling enough, but there are some U.S. shipowners who express the belief that with the final analysis the operating losses under the allocations system would prove to be of even greater magnitude. In New York shipping circles caustic comment is again rife about the red tape and impractical methods of the Board, pungently indicated in one instance by the fact that of nine thousand voyages completed since January 1920, only 3,000 had been checked over and passed.

CRIME FIGURES.

LESS LARCENY BUT MUCH MORE BIGAMY.

That a decrease of larcenies usually coincides with periods of high wages and plentiful employment, is one of the interesting points brought out in a Blue Book dealing with statistics of criminal proceedings, etc., for 1919.

It is pointed out that if the number of persons for trial for indictable offences may be taken as an index there was less crime in 1919 than in any other year of the present century. The number of such persons was 53,541; the figures for each of the six years from 1913 to 1918 being 63,269, 53,559, 53,535, 53,617, 63,005, and 53,371 respectively.

The diminution in larceny since 1917 is, it is stated, remarkable, although this decrease does not extend to all crimes against the person. Crimes of violence, while totalling 1,387 in 1913, amounted to only 785 in 1918, and rose slightly to 881 in the years under notice.

The decrease during the war in both these groups of offences was due to a great extent to the absence overseas of a large part of the adult male population. The figures for bigamy, which were 133 in 1913, increased to 917 in 1919, being 589 per cent. higher, and this increase is compared with thirty of petitions for dissolution of marriages—998 in 1913, and 3,085 in 1919. Although larcenies and other offences of dishonesty not accompanied by violence had diminished, there was no corresponding falling-off in offences of the burglary and housebreaking group, the total for 1913 being 3,792, and for 1919 3,852.

NOT SERIOUS.

Deducting the cases in respect of breaches of the regulations under the Defence of the Realm Acts and other war emergency legislation, the annual totals of persons proceeded against for non-indictable offences, the net total for the years 1913 to 1919, are: 680,290; 623,193; 491,701; 473,377; 380,366; 315,963; and 475,447. As compared with the previous year, the net total for 1919 shows an increase of 159,484, or 50 per cent. A large proportion of these offences was not serious, being only contraventions of regulations made in the interests of public health, safety, comfort and good order.

The decrease since 1913 in the number of convicted prisoners received into prison was unparalleled. The number of each year from 1913 to 1919 was 139,060; 118,829; 63,218; 43,649; 35,007; 27,787; and 31,062. Nineteen hundred and thirteen was the first year in the present century in which the number fell below 150,000. Another important factor in the decrease of the total receptions arose from the operation of Section 1 of the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914, which made it obligatory upon courts of summary jurisdiction to allow time for payment of fines.

WOMEN SMUGGLERS.

ATTEMPT TO STOP GEM-RUNNING.

Referring to the intensive campaign which American Jewellers' Protective Association are taking to break up the gangs of gem smugglers, the president of the association states that there is no suggestion by them that the smugglers are working on behalf of the Bolshevik Government.

"We had taken up the matter," he added, "long before it was known that the Soviet Government was realising the Russian Crown jewels. Many smugglers are known to the Customs authorities. The latter state that most of the actual 'running' of jewels is done by women, who secrete gems in the heels of their shoes and in other hiding places."

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

By Chamberlain's Tablets, when bilious or constipated. You are certain to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

GIRL WHO POSED AS A BOY.

ANOTHER GIRL SAYS THEY BECAME ENGAGED.

A story of how a girl is alleged not only to have masqueraded as a boy but also to have become "engaged" to another girl has been revealed in a suit that has been brought by the real girl to recover damages against her deceiver.

The plaintiff is a waitress named Mary Holdonawetz. The fiance called himself Jack Brown. Their romance began last year at Monticello, a summer country resort, 60 miles from New York. Mary had obtained employment at a small hotel where Jack was handy man. Walks in the moonlight followed, Mary told the judge. Eventually they became engaged on the understanding that there would be a wedding as soon as Jack had saved enough money.

Some months ago, continued Mary, her lover's letters became more and more infrequent, and finally stopped. Having obtained the address of Jack's parents, she wrote asking for news of him. They replied that they had no son. Investigations which followed, said Mary, revealed the fact that her lover was a girl.

Photographs of Jack show her as a handsome, clean-shaven young man with a broad, intellectual forehead. He explained having no hair on the chin, said Mary, by declaring that he used a patent preparation which took hair out by the roots and rendered shaving unnecessary.

IN THE DOCK.

Pallid, misshapen he stands. The world's grimed thumb. Now hooked securely in his matted hair. Has haled him struggling from his poisonous slum. And flung him mute as fish close-netted there. His bloodless hands entangle that iron rail. He glazes in beastlike trance; his settling eyes From staring face to face rove on— and quail. Justice for carrion paste; and these the files.

Voice after voice in smooth impartial drone. Erects horrific in his darkening brain A timber framework, where agape, alone. Bright life will kiss good-bye the cheek of Cain.

Sudden, like wolf he cries: and sweats to see When howls man's soul, it howls inaudibly.

—Walter De La Mare in the *London Mercury*.

BRITISH AIRMAN'S EXPLOITS

HOW A "SCOOP" WAS SECURED FOR MADRID NEWSPAPER.

The exploits of Major de Havilland, the "Bristol" aeroplane pilot, are sharing public attention in Spain with the Moroccan operations.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities the journal, *La Libertad* of Madrid, immediately obtained the use of a "Bristol" machine under the pilotage of Major de Havilland, and despatched their war correspondent to the scene of operations. After a lengthy flight the machine reached the aerodrome upon which they had intended to alight, only to find the whole place occupied by the enemy.

Flying ten feet from the ground the pilot circled around their positions, scattering the enemy in all directions, and then, after a further flight of 120 miles across the sea, landed safely in Almeria. Next morning the machine was back in Madrid, and the correspondent was able to bring off the biggest news "scoop" of its kind in Spanish history.

The distance covered in twenty-four hours was probably in the neighbourhood of 1,000 miles.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER

Our "DAISY" BUTTER at \$1.35 per lb.

is the best imported butter from any part of the World. Its texture and keeping qualities cannot be excelled.

Our "DAIRYMAID" BUTTER at \$1.25 per lb.

is equivalent in quality to any other fresh butter sold by other Stores.

We deliver orders to any part of the Colony.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

AIRMAN'S FEAT.

LANDS ON MONT BLANC.

DESCENT FROM ICE RIDGE 14,000 FEET HIGH.

The Swiss pilot M. Durrain performed the thrilling feat of flying from Lausanne to the summit-ridge of Mont Blanc—the highest mountain in Europe—and landing on the Dome du Gouter, at the height of about 14,000 feet. It is a narrow shoulder, which this summer is principally composed of ice, with terrific descents on either side.

Not only did he land in safety but he also made a most hazardous ascent from the ridge, though the point from which he had to take off slopes steeply, and for some seconds there was doubt whether his machine would not go hurtling into the abyss below. It is a performance which in its daring compares with the earlier pioneer feats.

HAZARDOUS AIR FEATS.

Several previous attempts have been made to land on or near mountain summits in the Alps, without success. In 1919 Lieut. Ackerman tried to descend on the Jungfrau, the ridge below the summit of the Jungfrau, but failed.

A few days later another Swiss airman, Lieut. Philichod, tried to land at the same point. His machine was caught by a sudden gust and crashed in the snow with serious damage. The airman escaped with nothing worse than a few bruises.

Two of the most extraordinary feats in airman's history were performed in 1919. In January the famous airman Verdun, who came in second for the second £10,000 *Daily Mail* air prize, awarded in July 1911 for a flight of 1,010 miles in Great Britain, won a prize of £1,000, offered to the first airman who landed on a roof.

He came down in safety on the roof of a large shop near the Opera House in Paris, smashing his machine and being injured himself.

A feat as daring and difficult was accomplished in August 1919 by Godefroy, a French airman, who flew with a baby Nieuport through the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.

CAUGHT BY EDDY.

Starting from Lausanne in the morning at six o'clock, Durrain landed on the Dome du Gouter, 12,000 ft. below the summit of Mont Blanc.

Describing his experiences, Durrain said on his arrival at Chamonix: "Weather conditions being perfect this morning at four o'clock, I decided not to await a signal from Chamonix but to start right away."

An hour after leaving Lausanne I had risen 15,000 ft., at which altitude I circled twice round the summit of Mont Blanc, looking for a landing-place. The motor was running superbly but the danger of air-pockets was great. I steered my Caudron toward a snowfield and decided to 'land' or perish in the attempt. The plane was caught by an eddy and flung violently toward

CLASSICS IN BUSINESS.

WHERE THEIR VALUE HAS BEEN PROVED.

Merchants and men of commerce hold very firm opinions on the claim made by Mr. Walter Leaf at the Classical Association meeting at Cambridge that "classical education is the best training for the realities of life." Classics are technically called at Oxford "Human Letters," but do they help men in business?

One of the first big businesses to enroll first-class men—some both classical and scientific—from Oxford and Cambridge was the firm of Guinness, and they consider that the knowledge and good sense and hard work of these men both on the technical and general side have been proved to the hilt. Some of the great railways, on the other hand, began the policy of enrolling university men—though generally not men of high accomplishment in classical examinations—but soon gave it up. The state of their business perhaps suggests that they were wrong.

The strongest claim for the classics has come from Germany, where statistics show that men who have taken classics can within a year catch and pass those who have spent years on technical subjects. They do better in the examinations on one year's work than the technical students on 3 or 4 year's work.

During the war our big glass firms and others acquired a new appreciation of a university degree, but preferred the science to the classical scholar. "It is education, not any particular education, that matters," said one famous merchant.

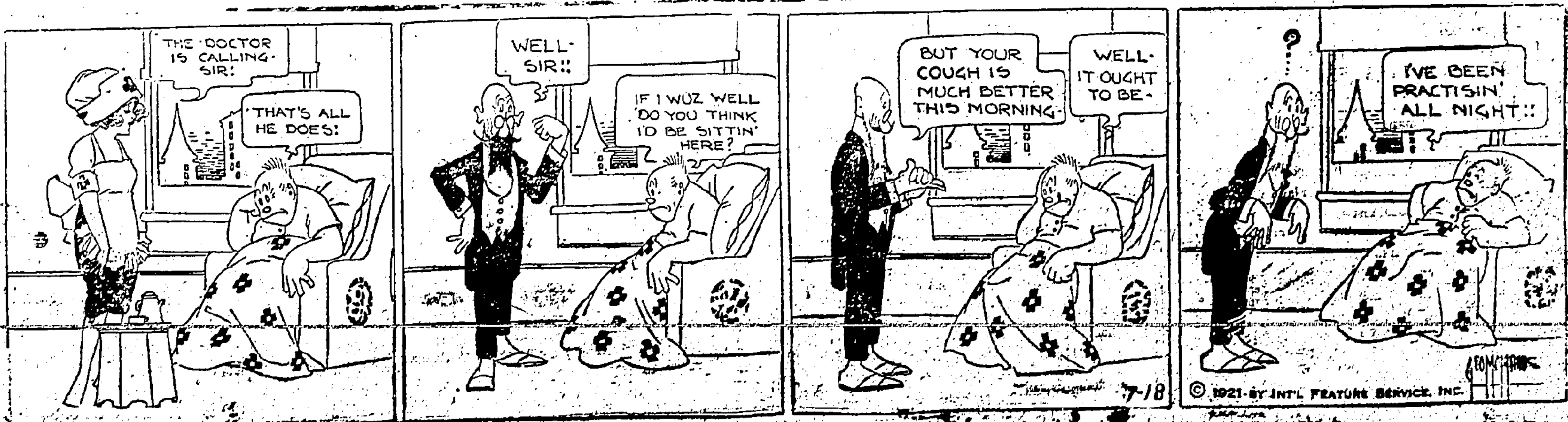
a deep crevasse. With great difficulty I was able to regain control just in time. A few seconds later I alighted on the snowfield as gently as if it were an aerodrome. My plane was fitted only with ordinary wheels. "Scarcely had I alighted when the secretary of the French Alpine Club arrived, took photographs, and gave me a certificate of my exploit. A number of friends, including several photographers, who had climbed the mountain in anticipation of my attempt, also had come to greet me.

"The prospect of taking off again terrified me. With my engine at full speed I tore down the steep ice slope, 'expecting' every moment to be engulfed in one of the crevasses that covered the slope. Then, with a lurch, the machine fell, rather than flew, into an abyss, against the icy sides of which I expected every minute to crash. But, with an effort, the Caudron righted herself, plunged into space, and was safe.

"Soon afterwards I landed at Chamonix and my dream of conquering Mont Blanc was realised.

"But not for a million francs," added Durrain, "would I attempt such a flight again."

BRINGING UP FATHER.



AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY
ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO MACHINES
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THE TWO BEST CIGARETTE MAKING
MACHINES IN THE WORLD
"STANDARD"—600 Cigarettes per minute
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Rear's Services to the China Mail)

NAPHA STILL EXPLODES.

MEN LEAP INTO POOL OF BURNING OIL.

JUMP FROM UPPER STOREY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.

Ten men were killed and 38 injured in an explosion of a naphtha still at the Atlantic Refining Company's building. Several men caught in an upper storey of the building jumped 79 feet to escape the flames. Most of them were killed on the spot, while the others fell into a pool of burning oil and were incinerated.

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

CONFERENCE OF 24 EUROPEAN STATES PLANNED.

PARIS, September 16.

The international commission of relief of the Russian famine has resolved to convene a European conference of 24 States, including Germany, Bulgaria, Poland, and the Russian Border States, also the Red Cross, at Brussels on October 6. Each country will be represented by one delegate with power to vote. No further request will be made to the Soviet for enquiry on the spot.

BELFAST CONFLICT.

WOMEN INJURED IN REVOLVER RIOT.

LONDON, September 15.

Two rival parties came into conflict in Belfast this afternoon. Revolvers were fired. Two women were wounded. Military dispersed the rioters.

SOAP TRADE DEADLOCK.

WAGE REDUCTION NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN.

LONDON, September 15.

Negotiations between the masters and men as regards wage reductions of 4s. to 11s. a week, involving 50,000 workers, broke down at today's meeting of the joint industrial council of the soap and candle trades. The workers withdrew after the refusal of the employers to accept arbitration.

UPPER SILESIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

FIRST ITALIAN CONTINGENT ARRIVES.

OPPELN, September 15.

The first contingent of Italian reinforcements for Upper Silesia has arrived. The British have occupied Lipine and other places will be occupied shortly.

WARSHIP'S SALUTE.

DUTCH APPRECIATE BRITISH COMPLIMENT.

THE HAGUE, September 15.

The cordiality of Anglo-Dutch amenities here has been greatly enhanced by Rear-Admiral Hodges causing a salute of 21 guns to be fired by the warship "Coventry" on leaving the Ymuiden docks, although not bound by naval usage to do so.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET IMMINENT.

OTTAWA, September 15.

The Premier, Mr. Meighen, has received the resignation of all the ministers as a preliminary to reconstruction of the Cabinet, details of which will be announced early next week. It is expected that Parliament will be dissolved immediately afterwards.

PROSPECTIVE LEAGUE MEMBERS.

ADMISSION OF ESTONIA AND LATVIA FAVOURED.

GENEVA, September 16.

The special commission investigating applications for admission to the League of Nations unanimously decided in favour of the admission of Estonia and Latvia.

DRAMATIC ARREST.

SEQUEL TO FRENCH TRAGEDY.

There has been a further dramatic development of the case in which Madame Dulac was arrested on suspicion at Boux, near Angoulême, following discovery of remains of the body of her husband, who had disappeared. In connection with the affair a warrant was issued for the arrest of a man named Ranvaud, a former Mayor of Boux, who is said to have been in the company of Madame Dulac. Warned of the approach of the police, Ranvaud took to flight. A regular man-hunt was organized, in the course of which a Paris policeman, who had been spending his holiday with his family in the neighbourhood, found himself face to face with the fugitive. Though Ranvaud threatened the policeman with a knife, he was apprehended, and is now in jail at Angoulême.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)		
"GLAUCUS"	23rd Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"ELPHINOR"	27th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"PYRRHUS"	11th Oct.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"TITAN"	25th Oct.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"RHESUS"	8th Nov.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)		
"THESEUS"	2nd Oct.	Havre & Liverpool
"EUMAEUS"	10th Oct.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"TELEMACHUS"	20th Oct.	Rotterdam & Liverpool
"ANTIOCHUS"	1st Nov.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)		
"TYNDAROS"	5th Oct.	Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
"PROTEUS"	2nd Nov.	
"IXION"	23rd Nov.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)		
"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	17th Sept.	via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS"	11th Oct.	for Singapore & London
"MENTOR"	27th Oct.	for Shanghai, Kobe & Yama
"MENTOR"	15th Nov.	for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to:—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Parcel Post Service to Pouch and places beyond Nanning is temporarily suspended.

It is forbidden to send by post Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and other Narcotics except in sealed parcels accompanied by a permit to export signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

The rates of postage on correspondence from India to Hongkong have been increased from 1st September 1921 as follows:		
LETTERS—	Not exceeding 1 oz.	2 Annas
	For each additional 1 oz.	1 "
POSTCARDS—	Reply paid	1 "
	For each additional 1 oz.	1 "
PRINTED PAPERS—	For the first 10 oz.	3 "
COMMERCIAL PAPERS—	For each additional 10 oz.	1 "
SAMPLES—	For each additional 10 oz.	1 "

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Time
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.		
Japan and Shanghai	Kitano Maru	
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.		
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Seichon	
Japan	Fanagawa Maru	
Shanghai	Rhyer	
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.		
Japan	Anyo Maru	
U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Hawkeye State	
LONDON (Parcels 10th Aug.)	Demodocus	
Shanghai	Sunning	
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.		
EUROPE via Suez (Letters only London 18th Aug.)	Van Cloon	
Straits	Jyore	

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Time
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.		
Samahai, and Wuchow	Fert	4 p.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Yan	4 p.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Luang	4 p.m.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.		
Hainan, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	8 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, I. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSHELLS. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 2.30 a.m.	Kitano Maru	3 p.m.
Japan	Marsar Maru	5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China	Suiyang	5 p.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.	Nanking	5 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon and ADE	Tai	5 p.m.
Hainan and Haiphong	Yan	5 p.m.

Java via Soerabaya	Takowawari	8 a.m.
Singapore, Amoy and Keelung	Amatara Maru	8 a.m.
Saigon	Phonmyen	8 a.m.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.		
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Choyang	10 a.m.
Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.	Korea Maru	
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, I. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSHELLS. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Rhyer	
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday, the 17th Sept., at 2 p.m.		

Swatow and Bangkok	Hyfranga	3.30 p.m.
Philippine Islands, AUSTRALIA and New Zealand, via Thursday Island. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 9.50 a.m.	Hanyang	8 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.	Tango Maru	
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, I. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSHELLS. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Alabama Maru	10 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Choyang	11 a.m.
Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.	Halbong	11 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, I. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSHELLS. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Hawkeye State	3 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Choyang	5 p.m.

Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Choyang	8 a.m.
Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.	Hyfranga	8 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, I. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSHELLS. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Hanyang	8 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Choyang	10 a.m.
Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.	Hawkeye State	10 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, I. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSHELLS. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Hyfranga	10 a.m.

*Overhead lines bearing vessel's name only

WEATHER REPORT.

Sept. 16d. 10h. 18m.—Pressure has increased considerably over S. E. China, moderately over Formosa and S. China, and slightly over the Philippines. It is highest in the extreme North, and lowest over S. W. Chin. The typhoon has filled up.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, (3.1) inch. Total since January 1st, 1921, 10.3 inches against an average of 11.30 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on September 17th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap: B. R. R. winds moderate; fair at first rain later: cooler.

2.—Formosa Channel: S.E. winds moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hainan and Looe: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hainan and Looe: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1921. A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.
Vidderbock	8 a.	30.23	64	—	—	0
Venno	5 a.	30.16	—	—	SW	2
Takodade	—	30.20	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	30.16	—	—	—	—
Tocchi	—	31.04	—	—	—	—
Yanase	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sagami	—	—	—	—	SW	3
Osaka	—	—	—	—	—	1
Yokohama	—	29.38	—	—	SW	2
Shinjima	—	29.82	—	—	—	3
Yokohama	—	29.83	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	5 a.	29.13	75.68	—	E	2
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